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CASES ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. Part III. With Notes by James Bradley Thayer, LL.D., Weld Professor of Law at Harvard University. Cambridge: Charles W. Sever. 1894. pp. x, 486 (945-1431).

This part is now out, and Part IV. is expected to be out in the early part of 1895. This contains valuable selections of cases and authorities on Eminent Domain and on Taxation. *Minot v. Winthrop*, the Massachusetts decision sustaining the collateral inheritance tax, makes its first appearance in print, from a certified copy, on page 1422. R. W. H.

DANIELL'S CHANCERY PLEADING AND PRACTICE. Sixth American Edition. By John M. Gould, Ph. D. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co. 1894. 3 vols. 8vo. pp. cxxxi, viii, xxxii, 2732.

BLISS ON CODE PLEADING. Third Edition. By E. F. Johnson, B. S. L. L. M. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1894. 8vo. pp. xxxv, 809.

In these two works are represented widely different methods of treatment, with different objects and ends in view. The Daniell, in response to the practitioner's demand, is ponderous, full, almost all-comprehensive in its nature; while the Bliss, as becomes a text-book for students, is simpler and less exhaustive, aiming to deal rather with the underlying principles than the minutiae of code law.

This fundamental distinction, moreover, is not less accentuated in the latest editions of these works than in the past. Three years of nearly constant research and investigation have been devoted, so it is stated, to the task of making this edition of Chancery Pleading complete and fully abreast of the times; and the result is evidenced by useful additions (forms, precedents, etc.), a vastly enlarged, perhaps exhaustive collection of new authorities, and a marked extension of the encyclopedic character of the work.

In the new edition of Bliss, on the other hand, a different task has been attempted, — *i. e.* to add to the value of the book for the purposes of the student rather than for those of the practising lawyer. To accomplish this a variety of means has been used: short, terse statements of principles have been placed before the sections discussing them, leading cases have been cited in the notes, new forms added, and topics of recent development considered and discussed.

Looked at from its own point of view, each new edition appears to have been faithful to the objects of its work, and not unsuccessful in carrying them into existence. D. A. E.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE. By H. C. Underhill, LL. B. Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co. 1894. 8vo. pp. ccii, 567.

This is a brief treatise primarily intended for students. It follows the method and teachings of the leading text-books, but does not show any familiarity with the recent monographs and articles that have helped so much to give the rules of evidence their proper formulation. Such subjects as the parol evidence rule, the construction of written instruments, *res gestæ*, and the "best evidence" rule, receive brief and by no means

satisfactory treatment. It is but just to the author, however, to say that he purposely gives but little consideration to some of these questions, because they are so fully treated in the standard authorities. More careful attention is paid to subjects which have come into prominence within recent years, as a result of our rapid and immense advance in the arts and sciences. The application of newly discovered scientific principles to every-day affairs, and the extensive use of machinery for transportation and manufactures, have not been without influence on the law of evidence, and the author endeavors to show what it has been. The comparatively recent statutory changes, such as those which affect the competency of witnesses and their privileges, have also received the full consideration their importance to-day demands.

F. B. W.

THE LAW OF THE APOTHECARY. A Compendium of both the Common and Statutory Law governing Druggists and Chemists in New England. By George Howard Fall, LL.B., Ph.D. Lectures on Roman Law in the Boston University Law School. Boston: Irving P. Fox. [1894?] 8vo. pp. 153, vii.

From one point of view it is desirable that the statutory and common law regulation of members of any trade or profession should be made intelligible and brought home to them; but no layman's manual of the law will ever enable those who read it "to glean from it a clear idea of the . . . law," as the author hopes in his Preface that this may do; and it would probably be impossible to prevent a layman from occasionally relying to his damage on such a book. This seems nowhere to contain any hint to apothecaries that there is a point beyond which "the man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client." If a layman's use of it can be limited to the more certain branches, it will serve an excellent purpose; but a druggist who assumed—as a druggist fairly might assume from the statement on page 10—that his responsibility for the purity of his drugs was limited to the patronizing of a responsible wholesale dealer might get into trouble.

R. W. H.

OUTLINE STUDY OF LAW. By Isaac Franklin Russell, D. C. L., LL.D., Professor in the University of the City of New York. New York: L. K. Strouse & Co. 1894. pp. xiv, 280.

This is an exceptionally good little first book of law, meant apparently, and well suited, for use before the serious study of law is begun. It has, in the form of lectures, as the Preface tells us, been so used with success. The author has succeeded especially well in the definition of the general nature of law, and in the consistent application of his definition. Having neatly pointed out that law is not command, but custom, he makes one feel it when he treats of the limitations of an artificial conception like "consideration" for contracts, as well as when he describes the growth and commercial application of the law of Insurance. The book may safely be recommended to those who want to begin at law and see what it is like.

R. W. H.